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At mihi plaudo
ipse domi, simul ac nummes contempler in arca.

— *Her., Sat. I, l. 66.*

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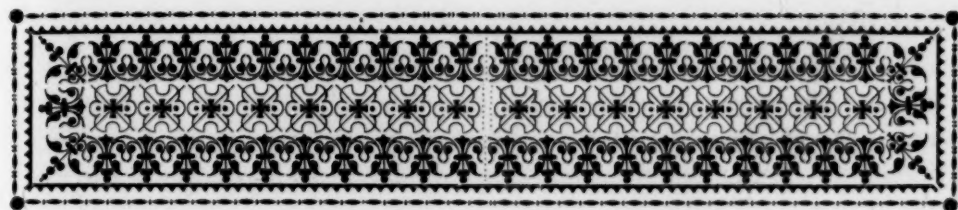
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CONTENTS.

Ancient Greek Coins: XVI. Sicily, 6. (Motya, Naxos.)	29
<i>Benson</i>	
Some Undescribed Mexican Pieces	34
Notes on Roman Coins. <i>George N. Olcott, Ph. D.</i>	37
Medal of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati	42
Correlation between Postage Stamps and Coins	43
Medal in Honor of Andr��e	44
The Medals, Jet��ns and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine.	
<i>Dr. Horatio R. Storer</i>	45
Masonic Medals. <i>W. T. R. Marvin</i>	51
An Early Medal Relating to America	53
Wampum "Moons"	53
NOTES AND QUERIES :	
A Curious Copper	54
OBITUARY :	
Charles P. Nichols	54
Dr. Joseph Brettauer	55
Halfpennies and Farthings in Australia	55
EDITORIAL :	
The New Mexican Coinage	56
American Numismatic and Archaeological Society	56



ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.



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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

XVI. SICILY, 6. (MOTYA, NAXOS.)

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX, p. 99.]



MOTYA now transports the scene of our investigations to a region little frequented by Greeks; for this ancient Phoenician foundation,—at first a simple trading post, as its name, “the spinning factory,” implies,—was situated on the extreme western coast of Sicily, well within the recognized confines of Carthaginian dominion. A city so far removed from the multiform rivalries and activities of Greek life would find no place in the present inquiry, were it not for a few coins whose Greek or Punic inscriptions distinguish them as the rare products of the Motyan mint.

And indeed Motya, although an important naval station for the Carthaginian power, is hardly mentioned in Sicilian history until early in the fourth century, when it was attacked by Dionysios, who here terminated a brilliant march of conquest through the hitherto inviolable territory of his hereditary foe. The siege which followed, ranking as it does among the most stubbornly contested of the world's history, gives to the island stronghold its principal interest.

And terrible indeed is this chronicle of furious assaults repulsed with fanatic bravery, and of endless hand-to-hand conflicts, pursued always to the

destruction of one or the other band of combatants. Even the final capture of the city's massive and desperately defended walls seemed no positive advantage gained, but rather only the prelude to a succession of disconnected, savage, mortal struggles, from battlemented house to house, from barricaded street to street, from hastily fortified square to square. Nor must we forget that Dionysios, besides urging on the fury of his attack with all the known appliances of ancient warfare, the heavy battering ram, the lofty movable wooden tower, the massive mole, here first made trial with terrible execution of his latest invention, the catapult, and from well-chosen sites hurled into the lofty city a continuous shower of death-dealing thunderbolts.

MOTYA.

166. Didrachm, wt. 124 grs. B. C. 420-397. (Pl. XVI: 1.) Obv. Head of nymph to right; around, three dolphins. Rev. Nude youth riding sideways on horse galloping to left: border of dots.

(From the Bunbury sale, No. 358.)

167. Didrachm, wt. 126 grs. B. C. 420-397. (Pl. XVI: 2.) Obv. MOTYAION Head of nymph to right; behind, crayfish. Rev. Dog standing to right: border of dots.

(From the Bunbury sale, No. 358.)

In a small "barbarian" community such as this, one could hardly expect many evidences of a pure or well-developed Greek culture; so we are not surprised to discover that the types of Motya, far from presenting original compositions, are always copied with slight variation from one or another Sikeliot source.

Thus the obverse of the former coin is seen to be imitative of the Syracusan scheme already illustrated (Pl. VI: 8), while the reverse horseman finds his original in a type of less distant Himera. This group may either represent a youth boastfully parading his perfect balance by the easy attitude in which he sits his galloping bare-backed steed; or it may refer to a form of contest at one time important enough to be included among the Olympic games, although, like the mule-car race, discontinued after flourishing for half a century. It was in this *κάλπη* that the riders, at a certain spot in the course, had to leap from their horses at full speed, and running beside them, thus struggle to attain the goal.

The motif for both types of the second coin originated at Segesta, and since we intend in our next paper to consider at length the issues of this far more important city, no explanation of these Punic imitations need now be offered.



NAXOS, which gloried in the proud title of the most ancient Hellenic settlement in Sicily, owed its foundation to the chance that an adventurous sailor, one Theokles of Chalkis, helplessly driven before an easterly gale farther and farther amid the fabled terrors of unexplored seas, saw at last looming high before him a mountainous coast, in whose rugged extent his good fortune disclosed a safe and accessible harbor. This eastern shore of Sicily so favorably impressed the wanderer that, after regaining his native city, already famous for its colonial enterprise, he quickly organized an expedition, and in the year 735 returned to take formal possession. As oikist Theokles bestowed upon his new settlement a name which should do honor to certain of his companions who had sailed from the island of Naxos in the far Aegæan sea.

Increasing rapidly in wealth and power, this earliest of Sikeliot cities was able a few years later to found, near by, two colonies, Leontinoi and Katane, both, as we have seen, active and prominent factors in Sicilian history. The story of Naxos, resembling closely that of this second daughter city as already given, in part XIV, shows her first two centuries of peaceful independence closing with the tyranny of Hippokrates, — himself but a forerunner of Gelon and Hieron. It was this latter despot who, still as in the case of Katane, proceeded to banish the entire population of Naxos, although without extinguishing her name and identity.

Then soon after his death, again came freedom, lasting for three-quarters of a century, during which period we read of a fierce but unsuccessful attack on Naxos by Syracuse and Messana, and next of the citizens' enthusiastic support of their chosen allies, the Athenians. But this useless and ill-advised defiance of their Doric neighbor received a cruel punishment, for no sooner had Dionysios consolidated his power in Syracuse than he proceeded to the capture — made easy, it is true, by treason — of Naxos, whose final terrible doom was now accomplished. Not content with selling all her people into slavery, the ruthless conqueror decreed a complete destruction of the city, and then with grim irony handed over the desolated ruins to his Sikel allies, as representing the original owners of the land.

Thus in 402 vanished another Hellenic city.

NAXOS.

168. Drachm, wt. 83 grs. Before 480 B. C. (Pl. XVI: 3.) Obv. Head of Dionysos to left, with pointed beard and long hair, wearing wreath of ivy; border of dots between two plain circles. Rev. NAXION Bunch of grapes on stalk with two leaves.

This favored district, renowned for its fertility in the growth of the grape, would naturally cherish with peculiar care the worship of Dionysos; so that we recognize without surprise the god of the vine in this archaic ivy-crowned head, and acknowledge as well the fitness of the reverse type, a bunch of grapes pendant from their leafy branch. It must, however, be confessed that this worship may have been introduced by the first colonists, among whom were, as has been said, numerous adventurers from the older Naxos, one of the many spots claiming the somewhat doubtful honor of being the birth-place of the festive god. And we shall find later, on the first coin types of the Aegaeon island, a kantharos, symbol of the same Dionysiac cult; while the latest issues supplement this convivial design with a head of the wine-god himself.

The typically archaic character of our coin establishes as its early date in all probability the latter half of the sixth century; a determination strengthened by the Aiginetic weight-standard, which, as a colony of Chalkis, Naxos followed in these first issues.

169. Tetradrachm, wt. 264 grs. B. C. 461-415. (Pl. XVI: 4.) Obv. Head of bearded Dionysos to right, wearing wreath of ivy, and hair tied in knot behind: border of dots. Rev. NAXION Nude bearded Seilenos seated facing and to left, holding kantharos in right hand.

(From the Trist sale, No. 49.)

170. Drachm, wt. 66 grs. B. C. 461-415. (Pl. XVI: 5.) Obv. Similar to last. Rev. NAXION Similar to last.

(From the Hoffman sale.)

This tetradrachm is an exceptional coin; considered indeed by Mr. Percy Gardner "one of the most remarkable in existence." For, examining first the obverse, we find in the head of Dionysos a series of striking contradictions. A casual glance at the stiff formal treatment of eye, moustache and beard, would justify the belief that without doubt such a painstaking artist was just emerging from the archaic environment. But more detailed study shows an easy grace in the finish of hair and ivy-wreath, together with an assured boldness of attack in the difficult projection of beard and hair-knot beyond the dotted border, which are undoubted evidences that this engraver's experience and technique would not be out of place in the later years of the transitional period.

The same inconsistencies are found in the reverse. The figure, depicting aged Seilenos as the shameless embodiment of unrestrained bestial indulgence, is modelled with a strict fidelity to nature, a studied if exaggerated treatment of the muscles, and a masterly foreshortening of his difficult posture, which would all presuppose an advanced artistic period. While on the

other hand we are confronted by the most patent archaisms; such as the representation of the body facing while the head is in profile, and the fact that the inscription still clings to the early X instead of the later Ξ .

My own thoughtful judgment must style the coin archaistic, and as to date would place the designer towards the end of his possible orbit. Thus I prefer to consider the archaisms he has displayed, as simulated, and the result either of policy or affectation. Neither quality is unexampled in the artistic temperament, even of the present day; and designed stiffness seems far more probable than precocious excellence.

Mr. Gardner states the unusual and interesting fact that all the known examples of this Seilenos are products of a single die; which makes our uncertainty only the more trying.

171. Tetradrachm, wt. 263 grs. B. C. 415-403. (Pl. XVI: 6.) Obv. Head of bearded Dionysos to right, wearing stephane decorated with ivy-wreath: border of dots. Rev. NAEION Nude bearded Seilenos seated facing and to left, holding kantharos in right hand and thyrsos in left; on left, ivy growing: plain border.

(From the Montagu sale, No. 119.)

Still the same characteristic types, but now softened and elaborated by the skillful hand of a later and more accomplished technician, who has made his work the masterpiece of Naxian issues. The head, a composition of genuine distinction, is however not wholly pleasing, with its somewhat sensual features, refined to the verge of effeminacy, and its luxuriant curling locks, which show the profuse use of those unguents so dear to southern races. A charming touch is however displayed in the delicately twisting vine branch which transforms the rather severe stephane into a graceful adornment.

The reverse is even more highly finished, although of course merely a development of the older scheme. Indeed the constant adherence of Naxian engravers to this figure, in spite of a pose technically so difficult, gives plausibility to the suggestion that perhaps somewhere in the city there stood a popular and venerated statue of similar design. Here is visible the same advance in treatment as in the case of the head. The attitude has become less constrained; while the muscles, more relaxed and supple, show no exaggeration, and have become properly subordinated. As we study the naturalism apparent in the growing vine, in the little hillock from which it springs, and in the thyrsos, where both the pine-branch staff and the pine-cone head are so clearly defined, we realize at once that the inspiration of this scheme is found primarily in the school of painting. This stylistic influence indeed is evident in many Sicilian coins (Plates XII: 9; XIII: 3, etc.), although its domination of an entire class will only be seen later when we come to the study of Cretan issues.

172. Didrachm, wt. 127 grs. B. C. 415-403. (Plate XVI: 7.) Obv. NAΞΙΩΝ Head of Apollo to right, laureate; behind, laurel-leaf with berry: border of dots. Rev. Similar to last, and on right, term.

The obverse of this most rare and interesting coin perpetuates the worship of a far more worthy member of the Pantheon than the usual civic types; for it displays the radiant laurel-crowned head of the noblest of all Greek deities, divine Apollo. It was his revered sanctuary, and the solemn rites and ceremonies performed therein to him in that incarnation of Archegetes, already found so powerful at Katane (No. 151), which made Naxos the recognized centre of all Sikeliot religious life. In a land of such ceaseless change and activity as Sicily, and with a people always so animated by an adventurous spirit as was the Greek, a most natural and indeed almost spontaneous cult would be that of the Leader whose watchful guidance a solemn prayer could secure for any new undertaking, and of the Founder whose powerful aid could be hopefully invoked for a favorable ending of each hazardous venture.

[To be continued.]

SOME UNDESCRIBED MEXICAN PIECES.

COLLECTORS of Spanish-American pieces, whether coins or medals, recall, no doubt, the interesting paper contributed to the *Journal* by Mr. Benjamin Betts on the Proclamation pieces struck in the Spanish-American possessions from time to time, and in most of the larger cities, to commemorate the accession of a new ruler to the throne of "Spain and the Indies," as the successors of Ferdinand and Isabella began to style themselves, a half-century or so after the discovery of the New World. Mr. Betts brought down the list of descriptions of these Medals to a comparatively recent date, and perhaps there were few if any having reference to America struck later than the period at which he rested. The Fonrobert Catalogue contained quite a number of them, but I believe none relating to America which have not been mentioned by Mr. Benjamin Betts, the late C. Wyllys Betts, in his *American Colonial Medals*, or in the well known Fischer Catalogue, so carefully prepared by Mr. Lyman H. Low, one of the editors of the *Journal*, and a work to which collectors of these pieces have frequent recourse. With this brief reference to former studies in this direction I am pleased to be able to send to the *Journal* notes on five pieces which relate to Mexico. Though none of these are of remote date, they all seemed to have escaped the notice of Betts, Fonrobert, or Fischer; some of them, and it may be all, were purchased in a sale held by Mr. Low about three years ago, when they formed a part of the collection of the late Dr. J. W. Bastow, whose long residence in Guadalajara, Mexico, and

whose familiarity with Mexican numismatics enabled him to gather many rare pieces, for which he had unusual opportunities. It is greatly to be regretted that his untimely death prevented the completion of a work on the Mints, Mint-marks and Money of Mexico, which he had planned, and towards which he had accumulated much valuable material.

The first to be mentioned was struck in Zamora, a market town in the State of Michoacan; on the obverse is a bust of Charles IV in profile to right; he is in uniform, his head bare; he wears a peruke, the ribbon bow appearing behind the collar; across his breast is a broad Order ribbon. Under the truncation CARLOS IIII * On the reverse, in three lines * ANO * 1791 * | ZAMORA | D. N : C. The rims are reeded and the edge plain. This is a cast piece of silver. Size, 35 mm. Charles IV succeeded to the throne in 1789, having been crowned at Madrid on the 23d September of that year: for some reason that does not appear, the cities in his American possessions were slow in issuing the usual Proclamation pieces. One was coined in Valladolid, the capital of Michoacan, in 1791, and described by Herrera.

Ferdinand VII succeeded his father, Charles IV, on the 19th March, 1808, when the latter abdicated; just six weeks later he was himself forced to resign the throne by Napoleon, and did not "come to his own again" until March, 1814; but the following piece, struck in 1809, in Santander—one of many Mexican Proclamation pieces in honor of this monarch, shows that he was still recognized as the King of Spain and the Indies by loyal followers on this side of the ocean. Santander, or more properly Nuevo Santander as it was called to distinguish it from the city of the same name in the mother country, was a prosperous town in the State of Tamaulipas. The obverse has the arms of Spain as borne by the Bourbons—Castile and Leon quarterly, with the pomegranate of Granada separating the base of the lower quarters, and the Bourbon lilies on an escutcheon of pretence. The shield is surmounted by the large crown displayed on Spanish coins, and stands between the familiar pillars which are also crowned and about which are entwined the customary scrolls. Legend, beginning to read at the top instead of the left, as is more commonly the case, FERNANDO * VII * REV * DE * ESPANA Y * DE * LAS * INDIAS * Reverse, Within a wreath of two branches of laurel, slightly open at the top and the stems surmounted by a small lily at the base, the inscription in six lines, PROCLAMADO | EN LA CAPITAL | DEL NUEBO SAN | TANDER EN 8 DE | ABRIL DEL * * | ANO * DE 1809 (Proclaimed in the capital of New Santander April 8, 1809.) Between each set of leaves on the reverse are two berries. The edge has alternate oblongs and circles. The n's on this and the preceding have the "tilde." Silver. Size, 39 mm.

Another of the same King is a premium or reward medal, recognized as of Mexican origin by the engraver's signature. The obverse has a well executed bust in military uniform and in profile to right, the head bare, and an

Order ribbon on his shoulder. On the truncation at the left, the name of the engraver, *F. Gordillo F. M^c*. Legend, FERNANDO · VII · REY DE ESPAÑA · Y DE LAS INDIAS. Reverse, A wreath of palm branches on the left and of olive on the right, tied with a large ribbon-bow at the base, and enclosing the inscription in four lines, EN | PREMIO | DE LA | FIDELIDAD (In reward of fidelity, — or better perhaps in view of the conditions when granted — In recognition of loyalty.) There is a very large loop of unusual form, a part of the planchet, at the top. The edge is plain. Bronze, gilt. Size (elliptical), 41 x 47, or including the loop at the top, 62, nearly. From the metal used, it is thought that this was probably designed to be given to the army.

Another medal of elliptical form, and from its inscription evidently designed, like the preceding, to be given to the troops, was struck in 1852. The period after the evacuation of Mexico by the United States forces in February, 1848, was followed by internal dissensions, and by the attempts of General Santa Anna to make himself dictator once more, as he had done in 1835; his supporters were opposed by the "friends of Liberty," and though the General had been badly defeated in the war with the United States and lost much of his popularity, he succeeded in 1853, in regaining by force a second dictatorship, and for two years ruled with despotic power, but was then again compelled to abdicate, and once more went into exile. These years of revolution have several interesting medals struck by the leaders of the opposite parties, and one of those issued by the State of Zacatecas, or its capital city of the same name, will next be mentioned. The obverse has a military trophy, consisting of a lance, erect on the field, crossed by a sword to left, its hilt above, and by a staff to right on which is a flag so draped that it forms a triangle with the staff for its longer side; on the top of the staff is a Liberty-cap, from which we infer that this was issued by the adversaries of Santa Anna. Legend, EN 21 DE LA SETIEMBRE DE 1852. The writer has not learned to what special conflict this date alludes. Reverse, A wreath of laurel extends its branches half way up the sides; the stems crossed at the base. Inscription in four lines, LAS | ZACATECA- | NAS AL | VALOR (The Zacatecans to valor.) The laurel branches terminate at the ends of the second line. Plain edge. A long loop at the top of the planchet. Silver. Size, 28 mm. in height, by 23 in width.

The description of one more medal struck by the capital city of the same State will complete this article. This also has an elliptical planchet, and the metal was from the famous vein of silver of almost fabulous richness, over which that city was built. On the obverse field is an open book having LEY (Law) on the top of its left page; over this is a Liberty-cap in the midst of rays which are dispersed over the entire upper field: branches of olive or laurel fall beside the edge from the upper part of the planchet, and just within them is the legend LA ASAMBLEA MUNICIPAL DE ZACATECAS (Municipal Assembly,

etc.) Reverse, On the field, the inscription in eight lines, AL C^o | BENEM^{to} | DEL ESTADO | J. G. ORTEGA | VENCEDOR | DE LA | TIRANIA | 1861 This, with the abbreviations, may perhaps be read: "To Commander J. G. Ortega, well deserving honor from the State and the conqueror of tyranny, 1861." This inscription is separated from the field by a line parallel with the border, outside of which is a branch of laurel on either side. A "die-projecting loop" at the top. Edge plain. Silver. Size, 41 mm., height, 32 width.

The great variety of types on Mexican coins and medals, with the fact that they are the earliest examples of the numismatic art in America, should attract the study of the entire series to a far greater extent than seems to have been the case hitherto. While many of them are rude in execution, often roughly cast and to be classed with "Necessity pieces," there are also many of excellent workmanship, tastefully and artistically designed, and full of historic interest. As the silver standard has passed away, giving place to gold, in our sister Republic, it is evident that the destiny of many rare coins, and especially the Proclamation pieces which were so freely issued when Mexico was a Spanish dependency, is not to be the drawer of the collector but the melting pot of the Mexican Mint. Many have already found it. Whatever is to be done to rescue from utter oblivion those which remain must be done speedily, or it will be impossible to preserve even their memory.

F. G. K.

NOTES ON ROMAN COINS.

By GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Ph. D.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIX, p. 61.)

In the present article, I register another batch of Roman coins from my collection which are lacking in the standard works of Babelon for the republican period, and Cohen for the empire. Each year the inadequacy of Cohen's work, magnificent as it was in conception, and epoch-making in execution, becomes more apparent. In the infinite intricacy of the Roman imperial series, what more could one man do, even with the grand collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale to draw from? Yet while we wait for the *Corpus* of Roman coins, which would take years, if not decades, in the preparing, would that some beneficent Carnegie Institute might provide the means for a thorough revision! Until such time, "lacking in Cohen" will give honorary mention to many an oft-published piece.

(A.) REPUBLIC.

M. OPEIMIUS. (About 134 B. C.)

1. Silver *Denarius*, finely preserved, from the collection of M. le Comte de L—, sold in Paris, May, 1905. Weight, grm. 3.94; size, mm. 18. Obv. Helmeted head of Roma right. Behind, a tripod with *cortina*. Under the chin, X. Circle of

dots. Rev. Apollo *arcitenens* driving a galloping biga right. Beneath, M · OPEMI (*sic*). In the exergue, ROMA. Circle.

This seemingly unpublished variant differs from Babelon's *Opimia*, No. 12, only in the mis-spelling OPEMI for OPEIMI. I take this merely for an engraver's blunder, quickly withdrawn from the dies. EI for long i is frequent in inscriptions and coins of the second century B. C., but I am unaware that E replaces EI in accented syllables, though it is common enough in final syllables, as HERCOLE, HERCLE for the classical HERCVLI.

Q. POMPONIUS MUSA. (About 64 B. C.)

2. *Plated Denarius*, well preserved, from the same source as No. 1. Weight, grm. 2.74; size, mm. 20. Obv. Laureate head of Apollo right. Behind, eight-rayed star. Circle of dots. Rev. The Muse Clio, left, looking at a roll of manuscript in her right hand, and leaning her left elbow on a high *cippus*. At right, Q · POMPONI; at left, MVSA. Circle of dots.

A hybrid coin made up of the *obverse* die of Babelon's No. 22 with the *reverse* die of No. 11.

The coins of this official, dating from the years just before Cicero's famous consulship, are among the most interesting of the whole republican series. Who Musa himself was, is unknown; but he certainly punned on his own name in selecting his coin-types, which present copies of the famous group of statues of Hercules and the Muses that the Roman general Fulvius Nobilior had brought to Rome from Ambracia after his conquest of that town.

Q. SICINIUS. (About 49 B. C.)

3. *Denarius*, in excellent preservation, acquired in Genoa, 1905. Weight, grm. 2.82; size, mm. 18. *Plated*. Obv. Diademed head of Apollo right. Beneath, *. At right, Q · SICINIVS. At left, III · VIR. Circle. Rev. A winged *caduceus* (left) and palm branch (right) crossed. Above, a wreath. Below, Q · SICINIVS. In the field, III—VIR. Circle of dots.

This is another hybrid, formed of Babelon's *obverse* 1 and *reverse* 5. Bahrfeldt (*Nachträge*, p. 241) cites a similar coin from his cabinet, one from the public collection of Gotha, and one (Bignami Coll.) now in the *Conservatori* at Rome.

L. MUSSIDIUS LONGUS. (About 43-42 B. C.)

4. *Denarius*, well preserved, from the Comte de L—— collection, Paris, 1905. Weight, grm. 3.66; size, mm. 20. Obv. Veiled and diademed head of Concordia right. Behind, CONCORDIA. Under the chin, a star. Circle of dots. Rev. Two persons facing each other on a platform inscribed CLOACIN. They rest their right hands on *cippi*; he at the left raises left hand, while he at the right has his left arm covered with the folds of his toga. Above, L · MVSSIDIUS · LONG. Circle of dots.

This interesting *Denarius* is a variant of Babelon's *Mussidia* No. 6, in having LONG. instead of LONGVS. The space did not admit of the full form, and in this abbreviated spelling the coin seems to be inedited. The shrine of Venus *Cloacina* was laid bare two years ago in the *porticus* of the Basilica Aemilia on the Roman Forum.

(B.) EMPIRE.

REIGN OF TITUS (WITH VESPASIAN, A. D. 71-79).

A. D. 72.

5. *Æ Sestertius*, in very good condition, obtained in Munich in 1904. Weight, grm. 21.96. Obv. TICAESARVESPASIANIMPPIIPONTROPOTIICOSII. Bare bust of Titus right, with head laureate. Circle. Rev. CAESERDOMITIA — NCOSDESII. Domitian on horseback galloping left, holding a sceptre terminating in a human head. Beneath the horse, s c. Circle.

This is an interesting variant of Cohen's *Titus* No. 29, with the blundered spelling CAESER for CAESAR. It is well known that two groups of "artists" were employed in engraving dies in the Roman mint; the first was composed of more or less skilled die-cutters, who designed the types, while the other inferior workmen confined their attention to the inscriptions; and the difference in skill and accuracy is often manifest on the coins. Let us hope that our workman received a prompt discharge for his carelessness! At any rate, I am not aware that any more of these CAESER coins ever got into circulation.

A. D. 74.

6. *Æ As* in fine condition, from the Adolph Martini collection, Berlin, 1904. Weight, grm. 12.97. Obv. T·CAESAR·IMP·PONT. Laureate head right. Circle of dots. Rev. TR·POT·COS·III·CENSOR. Two cornucopias crossed over a caduceus. Circle of dots.

Cohen (*Titus* 325-326) knows this type only with the form CAES.

A. D. 77.

7. *Æ Denarius*, acquired in Rome in 1903. Weight, grm. 3.50. Obv. TCAESAR [IMP] — VESPASIANVS. Laureate head r. Circle of dots. Rev. Roma seated right on a pile of arms, made up of two shields and two helmets, resting her left hand on her spear and her right on her knee, and looking at the wolf and twins before her. In the field, in front and behind, flying vultures. In exergue, COSVI. Circle of dots.

Cohen (*Titus* 64) registers this type in gold only. The reverse is interesting as illustrating the antiquarian tendencies of the period. It is copied directly from an anonymous *Denarius* assigned to about 104 B. C. (Bab. I, p. 72.) Titus was the first to inaugurate the series of "restored" coins, with an *As* of M. Agrippa bearing his (Titus') imprint (Bab. II, p. 570); and the same *Denarius* of 104 B. C. was "restored" later by Trajan (*ib.*, p. 571), with senseless substitution of ships' prows for the vultures. What better

proof, if such were needed, that the ancient Romans were coin collectors? For these "restored" types must have been copied from old specimens preserved in cabinets or jewel-caskets;¹ and the taste for collecting evidently lasted until the end of paganism, at least among the elect, for Symmachus, *Epist.* II, sadly remarks: "I am the only one left who cares for old coins." [*Spectatorum veteris monetae solus supersum.*]

REIGN OF DOMITIAN. (A. D. 81-96.)

(Uncertain year.)

8. *Æ Quadrans*, in good condition, from the Rusconi collection, Rome, 1900. Weight, grm. 2.77. Obv. IMPDOMIT — AVGGERM. Diademed female head left. Circle of dots. Rev. A large vase of flowers and fruits. Circle.

I do not find this variety of the "small bronze" in Cohen. The very numerous issue of small-change, *Quadrantes*, under Domitian, recalls the satirical remarks of the contemporary writers, Juvenal and Martial. The *Quadrans* was the price of a bath (Horace, *Sat.* I, 3, 137; Juv. VI, 447), and *Centum Quadrantes* was the dole (*sportula*) meted out to the hungry client by the wealthy patron (Mart. I, 59, III, 7, etc.).

REIGN OF TRAJAN. (A. D. 98-117.)

A. D. 105-112.

9. *Æ Denarius*, good, acquired in Amsterdam, 1904. Weight, grm. 3.10. Obv. IMPTRAIANOAVGGERDACPMPTRPCOSVPP. Draped bust right, laureate. Circle. Rev. SPQROPTIMOPRINCIPI. Genius, full front, looking left, pouring upon an altar from a *patra* in his right hand, and holding a cornucopia over his left arm. Circle.

A variant unknown to Cohen (cf. his 394), with the head turned to the left.

REIGN OF HADRIAN. (A. D. 117-138.)

A. D. 117.

10. *Æ* Very good *Denarius*, obtained in Amsterdam, 1904. Weight, grm. 2.62. Obv. IMPCAESARTRAIANH—ADRIANVSAVG. Laureate bust right, with drapery over left shoulder. Circle. Rev. PARTHICDIVITRAIANAVGFPMPTRPCOSPP. In exergue, ADOPTIO. Trajan, clad in toga, right, grasping with both hands the hand of Hadrian. Circle.

This is one of the earliest of Hadrian's coins, minted shortly after his adoption, and probably in the East. It differs in the legend of the obverse from all the varieties cited by Cohen (Nos. 3-6).

REIGN OF ANTONINUS PIUS. (A. D. 138-161.)

A. D. 140-144.

11. *Æ Denarius*, good, from the collection of Mr. R. C. Davis, of Philadelphia, sold at auction in New York in 1890. Weight, grm. 3.04. Obv. ANTONINVS —

¹ Cf. Pomponianus *De Usufructu* (Digest VII, 1: 28); *uti solent*; and Suetonius, Aug. 75. *nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera quibus pro gemmis*

AVGPIVSPP. Bare head right. Circle. Rev. The wolf right, in the *Lupercal*, suckling Romulus and Remus. Above, TRPCOSIII. Circle of dots.

The inscription TRPCOSIII with this type is unknown to Cohen, who gives it (No. 914) only with TRPOTCOSIII. Furthermore, his cut of the specimen in the French national collection shows the TRPOT above the figure, and COSIII below it. My coin should be inserted after his No. 837.

A. D. 148. (AURELIUS CAESAR)

12. *Æ As* acquired in Rome in 1898. Weight, grm. 9.36. Obv. AVRELIVS — CAESAR — ANTONINIAVGPIIFIL. Bare head right. Circle of dots. Rev. TRP — OTIII — COSII. In the exergue, VIRTVS. In the field, s — c. *Virtus* seated left, with scabbard in extended right hand, and sceptre upright in left. Circle of dots.

Should be inserted between Cohen's 1015 and 1016 (unless indeed the latter be amended to read: "Avec son buste nu *ou* drapé et cuirassé à droite").

A. D. 154.

13. *Æ Good As* from the Edwards collection, sold in New York, 1889. Weight, grm. 9.38. Obv. ANTONINVS AVG — PIVSPPTRPXVIII. Laureate head right. Rev. FELICITA — S — C — [O] — SIIII. In the field, s — c. *Felicitas* left, holding upright a long winged caduceus with her right hand, and two ears of wheat in her left. Circle of dots.

This would come after Cohen's No. 371, which is identical but dates from the preceding year 153 (TR. POT. XVII).

A. D. 156.

14. *Æ As* in good preservation, same source as last. Weight, grm. 11.93. Obv. ANTONINVS AVG — PIVSPPTRPXX. Laureate head right. Circle of dots. Rev. COS — IIII. In the exergue, s · c. Statue of the *genius senatus*, on a base, holding a laurel branch in right hand and standard in left, under a *baldachino* supported by two (visible) columns surmounted by victories. Circle of dots.

Cohen, No. 328, gives only the *Sestertius* of this type and date, though he cites several examples of the so-called "middle brass" under other dates (TR. P. XVII from Wiczay, XVIII [a *Dupondius*] in Paris, XXI, XXII in Paris, XXIII in Turin).

FAUSTINA AUGUSTA. (Before A. D. 140.)

15. *Æ* Finely preserved *Denarius* from the Martini collection of Berlin, 1904. Weight, grm. 3.29. Obv. FAVSTINA — AVGVSTA. Draped bust right. Circle of dots. Rev. VES — TA · Vesta seated left, extending the *Palladium* on the palm of her right hand, and holding sceptre over left arm. Circle of dots.

This is lacking among the *Vesta* coins of Faustina cited by Cohen (Nos. 285-293).

Columbia University, New York, 1905.

MEDAL OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI.*Editors of the Journal:*

SOME time ago a paper appeared in the *Journal*, on Medals of the Society of the Cincinnati, etc., which attracted the attention of the writer, who has hoped that descriptions of others relating to that Society might follow in due season. I believe, however, that it was not continued; yet there are one or two pieces relating to that venerable organization which might well find a place in the *Journal*, devoting as it does special attention to American medals. Every one familiar with the history of the closing days of the Revolutionary War remembers the organization of that Society, which was designed to cement more closely the fraternal bonds between the officers who fought side by side for our national independence; the suspicion with which it was regarded by many, lest it should prove a step towards the introduction of "Orders of Nobility," as its opponents argued, and the name it assumed, hoping to disarm prejudice, by recalling the patriotism of the old Roman hero who, having defeated the enemies of the Republic in a dictatorship of sixteen days, laid down his office and returned to his plough.

The close of the Civil War was followed by the formation of a somewhat similar Order, the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," which, like the Cincinnati, was almost entirely limited to officers who had taken an active part in the struggle, and like that was hereditary. Other societies, based on service in the wars in which the United States have been engaged, have also been founded, but I do not wish to take up your space to discuss them or their emblems at this time. My object in writing is to send a brief description of the medal named at the head of this article, which I do not find has been mentioned by any of your correspondents, and to express the hope that some one will furnish us with a list of the medals specially relating to the early wars of the nation, and to those who participated in them since the close of the Revolution.

In these I do not of course include the medals which were struck by order of Congress for presentation to soldiers and sailors who distinguished themselves in battle, for these are well known to collectors, and can always be obtained at the Mint. Many of the last class were engraved and published, with personal sketches, in a volume now somewhat scarce, issued by Thomas Wyatt in 1848, under the title "Memoirs of the Generals, Commodores and other Commanders . . . who were presented with Medals by Congress for their Gallant Service, etc." Loubat's sumptuous volume is too well known to need mention. A work such as here suggested would form a valuable addition to the numismatic history of American wars, for which the series of descriptions of the Medals of the Grand Army, by Mr. Nichols, has furnished such interesting material. Mr. Bauman L. Belden's three papers read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in 1895, 1900, and 1903, printed with its Proceedings, are full of information and of great value.

Having thus frankly confessed the motive which leads me to send you this communication, may I express the hope that the plan proposed will meet with your approval?

The obverse of the New Hampshire medal has a representation of the jewel or "Order" of the Cincinnati, — an eagle with wings displayed, somewhat similar to that

on the National seal, but the points of his pinions are downward; in his talons he grasps two sprigs of olive which are crossed; beneath is a ribbon or scroll inscribed *ESTO PERPETUA*; on his breast is an elliptical tablet, showing the interview between Cincinnatus and the Roman senators, who present him with a sword and other military ensigns; the "Order" has on a field, in the background, the wife of Cincinnatus standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough and other implements of husbandry; these, however, are only suggested on the medal; around this ellipse is the motto, *OMNIA RELINQUIT SERVARE REMPUBLICAM* (He leaves everything to serve the Republic). Two sprays of laurel emerging from behind the eagle's wings surround the eagle's head, and above is a semi-circle of thirteen stars. The legend is separated by a circle from the field, and is: *SOCIETAS CINCINNATORUM NEO HANTONIENSIS*; completing this, at the base, *INSTITUTA OCT. 1783*. Reverse, A wreath of laurel, open at the top, and the crossing of the stems is fastened with a double bow of ribbon; within this is an inscription on the upper half of the field, in three lines, the first semi-circular: *ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH | ANNIVERSARY | 1783-1903*. Beneath is a heart, its lower point between two hands which support it. This device of the heart and hands is on the reverse of the "Order." Bronze and (?) silver. Size, 27 nearly.

Oct. 10, 1905.

PORTSMOUTH.

CORRELATION BETWEEN POSTAGE STAMPS AND COINS.

THERE are many Coin collectors who find pleasure in gathering stamps as well as coins, and those who do so will be gratified to learn that in the production of a new series of postage stamps the Cretan Government has employed coins of ancient dies as the basis for many of the designs, thus carrying-out a plan adopted there about five years ago. One of the objects in the preparation of these new stamps is the same as that of the earlier issues, which were regarded as among the most artistic ever produced, and which were intended to exploit the celebrated mythological characters of the island, and to bring to the attention of the world the surprising discoveries revealed in Crete by the recent excavations there and in the Peloponnesus, as a result of which centuries have been added to the history of Greece. Most of the descriptions below seem to apply to the domestic stamps; the new issues, we understand, are intended for foreign service, Crete having recently been admitted to the Postal Union.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* has given descriptions of a number of Cretan stamps based on coin-types, from which we compile the following:—

Many of the designs for the issue of 1900 were taken from ancient coins, showing scenes, events, and characters famous in early Greek history. On the one and fifty-lepta stamps the messenger Mercury is depicted, copied from the two-drachma coin of the ancient city of Sybripa, whose coins were remarkable for their beauty. No more appropriate design for a postage stamp has ever been suggested.

The two-lepta design was copied from an impression of a large Mycenaean seal taken from a fine princely ring of gold, and represents the great goddess of the Mycenaeans standing upon the mountain or sacred rock, clothed in ornate vestments arranged in folds and holding in her left hand, before her, a sceptre. On either side are the guardian lions resting their forefeet on the rock, suggesting those upon the

¹ In the motto adopted by the Society the word is *RELINQUIT* (he left), but as Mr. Belden and others have shown, on most of the "Orders" it is *RELINQUIT* (he leaves), perhaps because the scene on the tablet shows him about to leave his home, rather than his return thither after the close of the war.

gateway of the city of Mycenae in Argolis, where wonderful discoveries were made by Schliemann a few years ago.

The Cretan nymph Britomartis concealed among the branches of an old oak, forms the design of the five-lepta stamp. This is practically a reproduction of the two-drachma coin of the fifth century, which was struck at Gortyna.¹

The twenty-lepta design is a copy of a silver two-drachma coin, and shows Jupiter in his infancy. The twenty-five-lepta stamp is a reproduction of what is said to be the most perfect two-drachma Cretan coin, showing a Triton piercing a fish with his trident, a symbol of the ancient maritime domination of the Cretans. Another denomination depicts the head of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, which appears on some of the Cretan coins; she furnished the clew of thread to Theseus, by which he escaped from the famous Labyrinth.

The one-drachma stamp is a reproduction of a magnificent coin of the ancient city of Phaistos, and shows the bronze-winged guardian of the island, Talos, a fabulous giant, said to have been constructed by Vulcan for Minos, and who, with supernatural speed, made a winged tour of the island three times each day to execute the orders of the king and to protect the land from foreign invaders.

According to mythology, Jupiter transformed himself into a bull at the time of his abduction of the daughter of Agenor from Phœnicia to Crete. On the stamp of one drachma Jupiter in this form carries upon his back the maiden Europa. This design is a reproduction from a famous coin of Crete, a two-drachma silver piece.

The two-drachma stamp depicts Minos, the wisest and most just of all kings, sitting as a judge and ruler.

On the three-drachma stamp, at the left, is a monster having the body of a woman and the head of an ox. This figure was found upon the seals dug up in the ruins and suggests the story of Pasiphaë. At the right is seen an archer fitting an arrow; the seal which bore this device was found in the ruins of a palace at Cnossus.

The five-drachma stamp, the highest in value issued, equivalent to one dollar in our currency, is two inches long and an inch and a half wide, and portrays a whole chapter in Cretan history, but has nothing to do with coins.

Many of the new stamps, it is said by the correspondent quoted, will carry still further the plan inaugurated when those described above were engraved.

MEDAL IN HONOR OF ANDRÉE.

UP to the present there has been no memorial to commemorate Andrée and his unfortunate expedition. The Geographical Society of Stockholm, however, has taken the matter in hand and has commissioned Lundberg, the Swedish engraver, to make a large memorial medal. On the reverse will appear the profile of Andrée, with his name and the names of his companions Sternberg and Fraenkel. For the reverse the artist has prepared a design which represents Andrée's balloon rising from the ice. The explorer is looking anxiously toward the north. A group of young men are applauding, while an old man looks toward the horizon doubtfully. Below is the date July 11, 1897.

¹ See the paper on Britomartis by M. Svoronos of Athens, printed in Vol. xxix of the *Journal*.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XL, page 25.]

THERE are again new entries to be made upon the preceding lists.¹


V. THE UNITED STATES. B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Pharmaceutical Association, 1905.

Besides Nos. 1799-1802, 1996, and 2148, there is

2238. *Obverse.* Upon white ground, cartouche showing the Atlantic City board-walk with three (1-2) sloops to right, supported by two females, with lighted candle and two dolphins above and two below, with band, upon which: CONSILIO—PROESENTI

Reverse. A printed label.

Tin, enamelled. 17. 28mm. With pin attachment and bifurcated white ribbon, upon which, in gilt: A. PH. A. |  | ATLANTIC CITY | 1905 | (the member's number.) In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis.

American Surgical Association, 1904.

2239. *Obverse.* A brass bar, upon which, incused: 19 ST. LOUIS 04 Beneath, a green ribbon of equal width, bearing: AMERICAN | SURGICAL | ASSOCIATION | — — — | JUNE 14 TO 17. Beneath, transversely, a raised gilt serpent. Above, loop with pin attachment, supporting a shield, upon which a serpent.

Reverse. Blank.

The shield, brown enamel, bordered by gold. 9 x 9. 15 x 15mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. J. Collins Warren.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. C. *Medical Events.*

Recovery of the Prince of Wales from Typhoid, 1872.

Besides Nos. 1192-4, 1510, and 2173, there is

2240. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: W. J. TAYLOR. Inscription: ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES | 'NATIONAL THANKSGIVING 1872'

Reverse. Two angels upon clouds, crosswise, supporting the Prince's crest, a coronet with three feathers, and band, upon which: ICH — DIEN Upon lowest cloud: W. J. T. Inscription: "Give Me Now Wisdom & Knowledge That I May Go Out & Come In Before This People." Exergue: 2. CHRON. | 1. 10.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. In the Boston collection.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

Geelong, Australia.

2241. W. KERNOT Counterstamp on various coins.² *Numismatic Circular*, Sept., 1905, p. 8585, No. 29.

2242. J. J. THOMAS AGENT GEELONG Counterstamp on various coins.³ *Ibid.*, p. 8586, No. 53.

2243. THOMAS AGENT GEELONG Counterstamp as above. *Ibid.*, No. 54.

¹ While these pages are in press, I have learned with the deepest sorrow of the deaths of Dr. Joh. W. Stephanik of Amsterdam, Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of Holland, and Dr. Joseph Brettauer of Trieste, both of whom have greatly aided me in these researches. From the latter, a correspondent of many years, I have had constant encouragement and the most generous co-operation. Had he been spared

a short time longer, my hopes that the present list might become a perfect one would doubtless have been more nearly realized.

² Kernot was "chemist" at Chilwell, a suburb of Geelong.

³ Thomas was "chemist" in Market Square, Geelong.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. N. J. B. Landman (), of Helvoirt.

2244. *Obverse.* Bust of Aesculapius. Inscription: * AFDEELING 'S BOSCH EN OMSTRAGEN VAN DE NED. MAAT¹⁾ TER BEVORDERING DER GENEESKUNST (Meeting at Hertogenbosch and environs, of the Dutch Society for Medical Improvement.)

Reverse. AANGEBODEN | AAN | HAAR VERDIENSTELIJK | MEDELID | N. J. B. LANDMAN | TER HERINNERING | AAN ZIJN | 50 JARIGEN LOOTBAAN | 12 MEI 1891. (In acknowledgment of his medical service; in memory of his fifty completed years.)

Silver. Probably unique. In the possession of Mr. Clery, surgeon at Orf, a son-in-law of Dr. Landman.¹

Dr. J. J. Plugge (), of Souburg.

2245. *Obverse.* Within crossed laurel branches, engraved: HULDE | AAN | J. J. PLUGGE | (staff of Aesculapius) | VOOR | 25 JARIGE | AMTVERVULLING | 1878-1903 Beneath: B. U. (Begeer, Utrecht.)

Reverse. AANGEBODEN | DOOR | BURGEMEESTER | LEDEN VAN DEN RAAD | EN | SECRETARIS | VAN | OOST—EN WEST SOUBURG (engraved.)

Silver gilt. 37. 59mm. Unique. Communicated by Mlle. Marie de Man, of Middleburg, through Mr. Zwierzina, of Alphen.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Opening of Sanatorium for Consumptives, Utrecht, 1901.

Besides Nos. 1695-6, there is

2246. *Obverse.* The monogram O N O (Orange Nassau Oord), in silver, inlaid on an orange enamelled cross. In centre, a blue enamelled shield with the initial E of the Queen-mother, Emma, in gold.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, enamelled. In brooch form. 16 x 24. 25 x 38mm. Worn by the officials. Communicated to me by Mr. Zwierzina.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Dutch Society for Medical Improvement. See under Personals, No. 2244.

Exposition of Medicinal and Useful Plants, The Hague, 1895.²

2247. *Obverse.* At left, group of poppies, camelias, acorns, and walnuts. At right: TENTOON — STELLING | VAN | GENEESKRACHTIGE | EN | NUTTIGE PLANTEN | TE | 'S GRAVENHAGE | 1895

Reverse. Shield bound with oak, palm, and laurel leaves. At side: B. U.

Gold, silver, plated, bronze. 20. 32mm. Communicated to me by Mr. Zwierzina.

VIII. BELGIUM. B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Ghent. Elementary School of Medicine.

2248. *Obverse.* Crossed palm leaves with staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: ECOLE ELEM^{RE} DE MEDECINE DE GAND. XV AOUT | MDCCCX

Reverse. PRIX | DES | ACCOUCHEMENS | DECERNE A J B BRUGGEMAN.

By Tiberghien. *Justice, Gazette num.*, July, 1905, p. 167, No. 68.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XI. SWEDEN. A. *Personal* (continued).

Torbern Olof Bergman (1735-84), of Upsala. Pharmacist. (Continued):

2249. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: SALMSON · F · Inscription: THORBERNUS — BERGMAN

¹ The above has been generously communicated to me, in advance of his own publication, by Mr. W. K. F. Zwierzina, of Alphen, Holland.

² This exhibition occurred on the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Christian Huyghens.

Reverse. NATUS | WESTRO GOTHIA. | AN · M · DCC · XXXV · | OBIIT | AN · M · DCC · LXXXIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. | — | M · DCCC · XXVI. | DURAND EDIDIT (Upon the rim of some specimens: MONACHII [incused.])

Bronze. 26. 40mm. Rudolphi, p. 15, No. 62; Kluyskens, I, p. 109, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 108, No. 15; Duisburg, p. 206, DXLI, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 60, No. 696; Hildebrand, p. 219, No. 3. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pennsylvania collections.

2250. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: THORB. BERGMAN CHEM. PROF. UPS. EQU. AUR.

Reverse. A sphinx, recumbent, to left. Upon a base, at left: L. A. (Lea Ahlborn.) Legend: VICTA CADIT. Exergue: ARTIS CHEM. REFORMATOR | OB. MDCCLXXXIV.

Bronze. 20. 31mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 19, DXLI, 4; Hildebrand, p. 209, No. 4, fig. In the Boston and University of Pennsylvania collections.

2251. *Obverse.* T. Bergman.

Reverse. Blank.

Vitreous paste. Gray, James and Wm. Tassie, etc., 1894, p. 87, No. 36.

2252. Also without inscription.

Wedgwood. *Ibid.*

Baron Dr. Jöns Jakob von Berzelius (1779–1848), of Stockholm.

2253. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. 1822.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze, Berlin iron. 55. 90mm. Rudolphi, p. 17, No. 67; Kluyskens, I, p. 119, No. 3; Duisburg, p. 214, DLXXI, 1.

2254. *Obverse.* Bust, nude, to left. Upon truncation, and below: W. KIRCHNER F. | G. LOOS DIR. Inscription: (rosette) IO · IAC · BERZELIUS (rosette) NAT · OSTROGOTH · D · XX M · AUG · MDCCLXXIX

Reverse. Chemical scales. Inscription: PONDERA ET NVMEROS INVESTIGAVIT Exergue: MDCCLXXX

Silver, bronze. 26. 41mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 119, No. 2, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 108, No. 24; Duisburg, p. 214, DLXXI, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 63, No. 723; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., No. 7; Hildebrand, p. 395, No. 1. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2255. *Obverse* as preceding.

Reverse as that of Seventh Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, Berlin, 1828, to be hereafter described.

Silver. 26. 40mm. In the Boston collection.

2256. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: DAVID 1835. To left: JO. I. BERZELIUS.

Reverse. Blank, save: ECK ET DURAND.

Bronze. 91. 145mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 119, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 108, No. 24^b; Jouin, *loc. cit.*, p. 239, No. 438.

2257. *Obverse.* Bust, nude, to right. Inscription: JACOBUS BERZELIUS · | NAT. MDCCLXXIX · DEN · MDCCLXVIII.

Reverse. A winged figure, leaning upon an altar on and by which are scales and chemical apparatus, fills patera for seated Hygieia, who feeds her serpent. At left: C. G. QUARNSTROEM INV. At right: P. H. LUNDGREN FEC. Legend: NATURAM JUSSIT VIRES PROFERRE LATENTES. Exergue: FUNDATORUM SUPREMO LUGENS | MEDIC. SUEC. SOCIETAS.

Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 33. 51mm. Duisburg, p. 214, DLXXI, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 63, No. 724; Hildebrand, p. 346, No. 4. In the Government and Boston collections.

2258. *Obverse* as preceding.

Reverse. Isis seated, from whom a winged figure with upright torch removes a veil. Beside her, chemical apparatus. At sides: C. G. QUARNSTROEM INV.—P. H. LUNDGREN FEC. Legend: APERIT AENIGMATA CONDITA LUSTRAT. Exergue: SOCIO LONGE NOBILISSIMO | PER ANNOS XXX SECRETARIO | ACAD. REG. SCIENT. SUEC.

Silver. 35. 56mm. (1849.) Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 22, DLXXI, 5; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892 and 1897, No. 8; Hildebrand, p. 346, No. 3, fig. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2259. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: C. M(ellgren). Inscription: JOHANN. JACOB. BERZELIUS | NAT. XX AUG. MDCCLXXIX.

Reverse. A temple. Above, two radiant suns. To left: C. M. Legend: CLARA IN LUCE | LOCAVIT.

Silver, bronze. 26. 41mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 108, No. 24^a; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 22, DLXXI, 4; Hildebrand, p. 345, No. 2. In the Government and Boston collections.

2260. *Obverse.* Between oak and laurel branches and within a beaded circle, the head of Hippocrates. Above: ΗΠΙΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Under shoulder: L. A. On each side of the circle, a patera and serpent, and the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: TILL MINNE AF SUENSKA LAEKARE SAELLSKAPETS FEMTIONDE ARSDAG (In commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Swedish Medical Society) 1858.

Reverse. BERZELIUS | GISTREN | GADELIUS | HAGSTROEMER | SCHULTZENHEIM | TRAFVENFELDT | GAHN | SVENSKA | LAEKARE SAELLSKAPETS | STIFTARE (Swedish Medical Society founded) | 1808.

Bronze. 35. 56mm. Rüppell, 1876, p. 75, DLXXI, 6; Hildebrand, p. 347, No. 5. In the Government collection.

2261. *Obverse.* Bust.

Reverse. BATKA DEDIC:

Selenium (discovered by B. in 1817), plaster. Oval. 20. 31mm. Ernst, *Monatsblatt der Numism. Gesellsch. in Wien*, Feb., 1897, p. 14.

2262. *Obverse.*

Reverse. Blank.

Iron. Oval. 20 x 15. 31 x 22mm. By Lerch. Waller Cat., Vienna, 1902, No. 4648.

See also under the United States, Berzelius Club of Yale College, 1893.

Dr. Peder af Bjerkén (1765–1818), of Stockholm.

2263. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: L. A. Inscription: PETR. A BJERKEN MED. REG. ET CASTR. PRIMAR. Exergue: N. 1765 O. 1818

Reverse. Within laurel wreath tied by ribbon, the staff of Aesculapius, upright. Legend: CÆCIS REDDIDIT VISUM LÆSIS VIGOREM Exergue: SOCIO CHIRURGO CELEBERRIMO | R. ACAD. SC. SUEC. | MDCCCLXXVIII

Silver, bronze. 20. 31mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 110, No. 46. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Christopher Carlander (1759–1848), of Stockholm.

2264. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: L. P. LUNDGREN F. Inscription: CHRISTOPH. CARLANDER PER X LUSTRA MED. DOCTOR MERITISS.

Reverse. Within oak wreath: SODALIUM ET AMICORUM PIETAS.—DIE XIII JUNII MDCCCXXXVIII.

Silver, bronze. 31. 49mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 21, DLXIX^c; Hildebrand, p. 344. In the Government and Boston collections.

2265. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon truncation: L. A. Inscription: CHR. CARLANDER MED. D: RR. COLL. MED. ASS. Exergue: N. 1759. O. 1848.

Reverse. An urn upon a quadrilateral monument, upon whose face a laurel wreath tied by ribbon, within which the staff of Aesculapius across an open book. Legend:

ARBITER VITÆ ET MORTIS CREATUS Exergue: SOCIO MEDICO | SAGACISSIMO | R. AC. SCIENT. SVEC. | MDCCCLXXVII.

Bronze. 19. 30mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 110, No. 44. In the Government and Boston collections.

2266. As preceding, but 31. 49mm. Helbing Cat., 25 Feb., 1901.

Dr. Nils Dalberg (1735-1820), of Stockholm. Court Physician.

2267. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: M. F(rumerie). Inscription: NIC.

DALBERG M. D. CONSILIARIUS R. COLL. METALL.

Reverse. SOCIO NATURAE STUDIOSS. AMPLIS MUNERIBUS DONATA ACAD. R. SCIENT. MDCCCXVI. In six lines.

Silver, bronze. 23. 37mm. Rudolphi, p. 40, No. 157; Kluyskens, I, p. 239, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 109, No. 39; Duisburg, p. 211, DLXI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 62, No. 711; Hildebrand, p. 292, No. 2. In the Government collection.

2268. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: C. E. Inscription: NILS DALBERG BERGSRAD.

Reverse. Emblems of Agriculture and Commerce (the arms of the Society). Inscription: KL. SV. PATR. SAELLSK. (Royal Society of Sweden.)

Silver, bronze. 22. 34mm. Sacklén, p. 54; Rudolphi, p. 40, No. 158; Kluyskens, I, p. 239, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 211, DLXI, 2; Hildebrand, p. 292, No. 1.

Dr. Johan Wilhelm Dalman (1781-1828), of Stockholm.

2269. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Upon truncation: L. A. Inscription: J. W. DALMAN PROF. MUS. ZOOL. PRAEF. Exergue: N. 1781. O. 1828.

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: SOCIO MUNIF. STUD. ENTOMOLOG. ET PALAEONTOL. PROMOTORI. | R. ACAD. SC. SVEC. 1860

Silver, bronze. 20. 30mm. Hildebrand, p. 306. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Charles Dickson (1817-), of Gothenburg.

2270. *Obverse*. Bust.

Reverse. Female figure (Latomia). [Because already described in the *Journal*, I do not repeat the details.]

Silver, bronze. 36. 57mm. Marvin, Masonic Medals, the *Journal*, Jan., 1894, p. 72, No. DCCCCXLIX. In the Boston collection.

2271. *Obverse*. Head of King Oscar II.

Reverse. Masonic emblems, as already given in the *Journal*.

Silver, bronze. 35. 55mm. *Ibid.*, April, 1894, p. 93, No. DCCCCL. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Peter Dubb (1750-1834), of Gothenburg.

2272. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: C. E. Inscription: DOCTOR PER DUBB AMIRALIT. MEDICUS RIDD. AF. K. W. O.

Reverse. ERKANSLA AF GOTHEBORGS STAD HVARS FATTIGVORD INRAETTAD EFTER HANS FOERSLAG VANN VERKSTAELLIGHET GENOM HANS DRIFT. Exergue: PA STADENS. AELDSTES BEKOSTNAD 1806.

Silver, bronze. 34. 54mm. Sacklén, p. 81; Silfverstolpe, Tillägg till Berch's Beskrifning (etc.), p. 825, No. 31; Rudolphi, p. 43, No. 168; Kluyskens, I, p. 262, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 110, No. 43; Duisburg, p. 213, DLXVIII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 63, No. 718; Hildebrand, p. 319, No. 2. In the Government collection.

2273. *Obverse*. TILL TACKSAMNET FOER YTTERLIGARE TIO ARS VARDOEN MOEDA AT DIRECTOERERNE PEHR DUBB OCH JOH. WOHLFAHRT AF VAENFASTE BROEDER D. 19 NOV. 1799.

Reverse. A spreading oak, to which birds are flying. Inscription: FOER HVICAN OCH NOEIET. Exergue: SORGFÆLLIGT VARDAD I 20 AR.

Silfverstolpe, p. 804, No. 15; Rudolphi, p. 43, No. 169; Kluyskens, I, p. 262, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 213, DLXVIII, 2; Hildebrand, p. 319, No. 1.

Dr. Carl Johan Ekströmer (1793-1860), of Stockholm.

2274. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath neck: L. A. Inscription: C. J. EK-STROEMER DIR. SUPR. NOSOCOM. PR. COLL. MED. Exergue, upon edge: N. 1793. O. 1860.

Reverse. Aesculapius, to left, with left hand upon his staff, and in right a wreath. Legend: UTRAMQUE MERUIT — LAUDE CORONAM. Exergue: SOCIO DE RE MED. | PATR. OPT. MERITO | R. AC. SCIENT. SUEC. | MDCCCLXXI.

Silver, bronze. 20. 30mm. Snoilsky, Minnespenningar, p. 19; Kluyskens, Cat., p. 110, No. 53; Rueppell, 1877, p. 23, DLXXIV^p. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Chr. Fr. Ewert (1804-1881), of Gothenburg.

2275. *Obverse*. Head, to left.

Reverse. Within wreath, Masonic Lodge. Inscription.

Bronze. 27. 43mm. By Lindberg, 1878. Hess, Cat., 4 May, 1903, No. 3471.

Carl Fredrik Fallén (1764-1830), of Lund. Chemist.

2276. *Obverse*. Bust, to left.

Reverse. Winged ants.

Bronze. 20. 31mm. By Lea Ahlborn, 1855. Duisburg, DLXVI^a; Hildebrand, p. 314.

Dr. Arvid Henrik Florman (1761-1840), of Lund.

2277. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Under shoulder: P. H. L. Inscription: A. H. FLORMAN ANAT. ET CHIR. PROF. LUND. Exergue: NAT. 1761. DEN. 1840.

Reverse. A statue of Hygieia before an altar, at which a priest is sacrificing a sheep. Legend: ARCANA DEAE SCRUTATUR IN EXTIS Exergue: SOCIO SUO MERITISS. | R. ACAD. SCIENT. SVEC. | A. MDCCCLI.

Silver, bronze. 20. 31mm. Kluyskens, Cat., p. 110, No. 45; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 22, DLXIX^s; Hildebrand, p. 326. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Erik Gadelius (1778-1827), of Stockholm.

Hildebrand, p. 303. See Berzelius.

Dr. Henrik Gahn (1747-1816), of Stockholm.

Ibid., p. 282. See Berzelius.

Baroness Catherine Charlotte de Geer. See under Small-pox, Inoculation.

Baroness Guennilia de Geer (1771-1815), of . Practiced medicine.

2278. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: C. E. Inscription: FRIH. GUENNILIA DE GEER FOEDD. GREVV. (born the Countess) BJELKE †

Reverse. FOR | OEM SINT VAERD | OM | LIKARS WAEL.

Silver, bronze. 26. 42mm. Rueppell, 1876, p. 75, DLXXIV^h; Hildebrand, p. 280.

Dr. Jonas Henrik Gistren (1767-1847), of Stockholm.

Hildebrand, p. 340. See Berzelius.

Dr. Anders Johan Hagströmer (1753-1830), of Stockholm. Gen. Director of Swedish Hospitals.

2279. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: M' F' Inscription: A' J' HAGSTROE-MER NOSOCOM' REG' DIR' GEN' R' O' WAS' COMM' R' O' DE ST. POL' EQU'

Reverse. Within oak wreath tied by ribbon, the staff of Aesculapius, erect. Legend: CLARUS UTROQUE Exergue: SOCIO MERITISS' | R' AC' SCIENTIARUM

Silver, bronze. 20. 30mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 24, No. DLXXIV^d; Hildebrand, p. 313, No. 1. In the Government and Boston collections. See also Berzelius No. 2260.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX, p. 55.]

MCCLVI. Obverse, Two pillars with ornate capitals, each surmounted by a pine-apple (?); their bases are square pedestals; between them are three steps, resting on which is the Bible open and upright, with the square and compasses; on the field is the radiant sun, the crescent moon above at the left, and a cluster of seven stars at the right; the radiant All-seeing Eye at the upper edge; on the field, at the left of the left pillar, is a trowel, a gavel or setting maul, a sprig of acacia, and a twenty-four inch gauge, the latter leaning against the pillar; in the corresponding space at the right are three burning tapers, a hand holding a sword upright, and a ladder of three rounds, which leans against the right pillar; in the foreground, a square at the left, a plumb at the right, and a level in the centre; near the lower edge, on the right, BRUSH (the die-cutter). No legend. Reverse, Four pillars, two on either side, their capitals united by entablatures from which springs an unfinished arch,—the keystone being absent,—and ashlar resting on the entablatures on each side; the radiant sun above, between clouds, darts beams through the opening at the top of the arch. The spaces between the columns are filled with emblems of the Royal Arch; at the left, the burning bush, a rod and serpent; in the centre an altar approached by seven steps placed on a mosaic pavement, the high priest's breast-plate on its left, a pitcher on its right, and the book of the law, closed, on its top; G above and three crowns, one at either side and one above the letter; a scroll partly unrolled in the foreground; in the space at the right is a triple triangle, above which Moses kneels to receive the tables of the law. Near the lower right edge, BRUSH as on obverse. No legend.

This medal is composed of two shells backing each other, and held in place by a rim of silver with screw and ring at the top. Gilt metal. Size 28.¹

MCCLVII. Obverse, As the obverse of the preceding. Reverse, A star of seven points of formal rays; on its centre a Roman cross, with emblems of mortality at its base, and a serpent crawling to the left, its tail in the form of a spear-head. Legend, on a circle formed by a belt or garter buckled at the right, ★ IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Between the points of the star are Templar emblems; at the upper left, a Maltese cross, gules bordered argent; at the right, an open triangle on which are two swords crossed; and proceeding around to right, a cock, an hour-glass, coffin, scythe, and paschal lamb with banner. No legend. Engraver's name, BRUSH, as on last. Two gilt shells united by a rim of silvered metal, as the preceding. Size 28.

¹ Notwithstanding the numerous emblems on these dies, the effect is good. I am indebted to Mr. Benno Loewy, of New York, for the opportunity to inspect this and the following piece, which appears to be of English origin and probably dates from about the close of the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century.

MCCLVIII. Obverse, On an oblong planchet, bust of Edward VII, to left, between two branches of laurel, the stems tied by a bow of ribbon at the base. A rosette in each corner of the planchet. Legend, above, in two lines, H. M. KING | EDWARD VII and below, also in two lines, PROTECTOR | OF FREE MASONS Reverse, Near the top are the square and compasses enclosing a five-pointed star; beneath is the inscription in eleven lines, MASONIC BALL | OF THE | ENGLISH-SPEAKING FREEMASONS | OF | VALPARAISO | HELD IN THE GERMAN HALL | ON THE | 27TH JUNE 1902 | IN CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION | OF THE | KING; in the upper left corner is a shield on which, HARMONY 1411; another shield in the upper right corner has STAR & THISTLE 509; one in the lower left has BETHESDA; another in the lower right has ESERALDA 30; and between the two last mentioned is a third on which is KING CYRUS R. A. CHAPTER Bronze. Size, height, 36; width, 28.

MCCLIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G. Reverse, An inscription in seven lines, TO | COMMEMORATE | VISIT TO | UNIVERSITY □ N^o 610 | PHILADELPHIA, PA. | NOV. 25th, | 1904. Legend, above, ST. CECILE □ N^o 568. F. & A. M.; and below, completing the circle, NEW YORK CITY In exergue, in small letters, POILLON Silver, copper and aluminum. Size 24.¹

MCCLX. Obverse, A lyre, having on its face the square and compasses; on the lower part of the instrument, ST. CECILE □ and on the base, 568 F. & A. M. In exergue, small, POILLON Reverse, An inscription, in nine lines, IN COMMEMORATION | OF THE RAISING OF | THE 500TH MASTER MASON | IN ST. CECILE □ | NO. 568, F. & A. M. | · MARCH 21 · | 1905 | N. Y. Silver, copper and aluminum. Size 24.²

MCCLXI. Obverse, Seal of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, representing St. George mounted, to right, in combat with the dragon. Legend on a border slightly raised above the field, from which it is separated by a circle, ONE · HUNDREDTH · ANNIVERSARY · and · 1905 · at the bottom, completing the circle. Reverse, The "Templar Cross," — a cross patee, gules, as engraved — on the field; above the left arm a portrait bust, clothed, of Thomas S. Webb, three-quarters facing to the right; over the right arm, a similar bust to left of Henry Fowle, and on the centre of the cross, a third of Jona. Gage. The names of these three gentlemen are incused in script letters on the truncations, but one requires a rather strong glass to read them; they were the first three officers chosen when the body was formed; under the left arm the shield of Massachusetts, bearing on a field azure, an Indian with bow and arrow, and a mullet argent in dexter chief; under the right arm the shield of Rhode Island, on a field azure, an anchor erect.³ The devices are conventionally drawn, and not in

¹ In the Lawrence collection; for the description I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons.

² In the Lawrence collection; for the description I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons. This and the

preceding were designed by Bro. William Poillon, of New York.

³ In the Lawrence collection; for the description I am indebted to Bro. F. W. Rowell.

strict compliance with the heraldic blazon. The centre field, on each side, is sunken; on the reverse the divisions of a quatrefoil appear at the ends of the cross. Legend, GRAND · ENCAMPMENT · K · T · MASS · AND · R · I · ; date at bottom 1805 completing circle. Edge clasp, ring and ribbon of black and white suspending medal from a bar on which G ^{MASS. & R. I.}_{1805 1905} C. Bronze. Size 24.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

AN EARLY MEDAL RELATING TO AMERICA.

Editors of the Journal:—

A FOREIGN catalogue which I recently received, describes a large medallion that I do not find mentioned in Betts, but which seems to be entitled to be included in his descriptive Catalogue; it should apparently follow his No. 12. The planchet is elliptical, 96 x 83 mm., and of bronze. The obverse bears the bust of Philip II to the right, and the legend is PHILIPPVS · II · HISPAN · ET · NOVI · ORBIS · OCCIDVI · REX. (Philip II, King of Spain and of the New World in the West.) Reverse, Not described, and I infer it was plain.

This is said to have been struck for the same event as that commemorated in Betts 12. As that authority does not mentioned the reason for which these pieces were minted, it may not be without interest to say that they allude to the transfer to the king of Spain of the Portuguese colonial possessions in the East Indies. Its reference to America is found in the title of Philip, who sixty-four years after the discovery of the New World by Columbus, added to his titles for the first time, that of "King of the New World." None of the predecessors of Philip so far as the writer knows had previously used that appellative.

R.

WAMPUM "MOONS."

COLLECTORS in the East are familiar with the wampum used not only by the Indians in the early days of New England, but often by the settlers, for lack of a better circulating medium. In the current number of *Recreation*, Mr. Hallock describes a Western variety:—

The word signifies in aboriginal vernacular that it will pass current for wampum, and is interchangeable as an equivalent, just as we take diamonds or other standard gems in lieu of coin at a fixed value per karat.

In the breech-clout and blanket days, previous to 1880, wampum-moons were the best and most convenient collateral which a wealthy redskin could possess. A large one as big as the palm of one's hand would buy five ponies, or fifty buffalo robes, or a second-rate squaw. With furs they constituted the currency of the section of the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains on both slopes, a beaver skin being the unit of value at a dollar apiece.

These "moons" were made of the peach-blow cheeks of the conch shells of the Pacific coast, and were nearly round, varying in size from that of a quarter of a dollar to a silver dollar. They were certainly very beautiful, and were very much affected by aboriginal dandies, especially by the mountain and river braves of Montana. Chiefs and wealthy men suspended them by a thong around the neck, wearing them as substitutes for honor medals bestowed by the Great Father, and the women as ear-pendants.

They were originally obtained from a family of farmers named Frost, in New Jersey, who manufactured them from the pink cheeks of conch shells. They were also obtained through middlemen in regular course of barter with the Pacific coast Indians, who learned to imitate them.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A CURIOUS piece of copper has been sent us for inspection and assignment by a New York collector. It is incused on an octagonal planchet, which has on one side an equilateral triangle, the crescent moon on its top, a five-pointed star on each side, and a circle (? the sun) and two small crescents below. On the other side is a Greek cross with crescents and a dot in two angles, and a feathered arrow pointing inward in the other two. There is no legend or inscription on either face. Size, 24 (Am. scale) from side to side. The astronomic emblems suggest an alchemistic origin, but the execution is rude, and the outlines of the figures seem to have been made by a burin or chisel. Something about it suggests a Mexican origin. If any of our readers can identify it, we shall be pleased to have them do so. — Eds.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES P. NICHOLS.

THE readers of the *Journal* will learn with sincere regret of the death of our contributor, MR. CHARLES P. NICHOLS, which occurred at his late residence in Springfield, Mass., on the morning of Sunday, November 12, 1905, after a painful illness of several weeks, the culmination of a trouble from which he had long been a sufferer, but borne with such patient courage that few, even among his more intimate friends, suspected his condition; the immediate cause of his death was heart failure, induced by Bright's disease. "Major" Nichols, as he was familiarly called, though not because of military service performed, was an ardent lover of numismatics; his collection of American coins, medals and tokens was very extensive; he was thoroughly familiar with the series known as "Hard Times Tokens," and of the English tokens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries he had at one time one of the best cabinets in the country. For the last ten years or more he had given considerable attention to medals having reference to the Civil War, especially those of the Grand Army, descriptions of many of which have appeared in the *Journal*. Only a few days before his death he wrote to the editors regarding the pieces which were to have received notice in this number.

Mr. Nichols was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1822; he was the son of Charles P. and Irene Hartwell Nichols. The family was of "old New England stock," and with characteristic independence Mr. Nichols left home at an early age, to engage in railroad work. To this business his life was devoted with but a brief interval for more than forty years. For much of the time he was paymaster for the roads with which he was connected; large amounts of money were constantly passing through his hands, and the skill and fidelity with which he fulfilled the trust reposed in him received the commendation of his superior officers.

A few years ago he retired from active business and made his home in Springfield. He had an extensive correspondence with collectors, and his own cabinet, and his intimate knowledge of the special classes to which he devoted his attention, were always at the disposal of his friends. His funeral was attended on the afternoon of November 13, and the interment was in the beautiful Springfield cemetery.

M.

DR. JOSEPH BRETTAUER.

ON the 11th of July last, there died at Trieste, in his seventieth year, DR. JOSEPH BRETTAUER, whose name is familiar to readers of the *Journal* as constantly referred to in the series of papers upon Medical Numismatics that for some years has been one of its distinctive features. Dr. Brettauer had attained distinction in his profession as an ophthalmologist, and was long chief of that department at the Civic Hospital of Trieste. He had formed a large and choice collection of engravings relating to medicine, and it is to be hoped that this may be kept intact, and eventually reach this country.

It is, however, for his interest in medical numismatics that Dr. Brettauer is to be especially remembered, and upon another page in this number of the *Journal* will be found the tribute of one with whom he had for a very long time, through frequent correspondence, been most intimately associated. His collection of medical medals is probably the most complete that has ever been formed, though a number of its lines, as of famines, almshouses, orphan asylums, and other matters more especially connected with public charities, are but collateral. Dr. Rudolphi and Mr. Robert Ball of Berlin, Dr. Von Duisburg of Dantzic, Dr. Kluyskens of Ghent, Dr. Rueppell of Frankfort, and Dr. Schoenlein of Zurich, and in this country Drs. William Lee of Washington, G. J. Fisher of Ossining, N. Y., and William S. Disbrow of Newark, N. J., have all been noted for their collections of this character. Those of the first four and Dr. Schoenlein have been dispersed; that of Rueppell seems to have been left to the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Frankfort; that of Lee was purchased by the U. S. Government for the Surgeon General's office at Washington, that of Disbrow by the University of Pennsylvania, while the Fisher Collection in its entirety was added to that now possessed by the Boston Medical Library. A so-called gynaecological collection was formed by Dr. Carlo Minati, Professor of Obstetrics at Pisa, but upon investigation this proved to be anything but such in the professional sense, being merely of eminent women, rulers, writers, philanthropists, etc., most of whom were presumably in perfect physical health.

Early in the present year, upon his retirement from active service, an excellent portrait medal of Dr. Brettauer was executed for his colleagues at the Trieste Hospital, and of the extremely few copies one was presented by Dr. Brettauer himself to the Storer Collection, and may be seen at the Boston Medical Library. A brief memoir of Dr. Brettauer, prepared by Ritter Carl von Ernst, Austrian Imperial Counsellor, has appeared in the "Monatsblatt" of the Numismatic Society of Vienna. It closes thus: "In the grief which the home-going of this most excellent man has occasioned in the widest circles, the Numismatic Society claims preëminent participation." s.

HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING IN AUSTRALIA.

HALFPENNIES are very scarce in Australia, so much so that an attempt once made in Melbourne to run a halfpenny evening paper soon failed because people had not the coin wherewith to purchase it. And if halfpence are rare, farthings are curiosities. A shrewd Melbourne shopkeeper has imported some thousands of bright new King Edward farthings, and he is reported to be doing a large trade. They are piled up in heaps in his windows and attract crowds. Every article he sells is so much and three farthings.—*Exch.*

EDITORIAL.

THE NEW MEXICAN COINAGE.

THE authorities of the Mexican Mint have been ordered by the Exchange Commission of that Republic to put into circulation the newly coined Five and Ten Peso pieces, which have been struck under the monetary reform plan, and which are designed to displace the silver that for four hundred years has been the standard of value, substituting therefor the gold standard, which obtains in most of the nations of Europe and North America. Probably the gold will go into general circulation after New Year's, and the old coins will then be turned into bullion. It is many years since gold was used for ordinary business transactions, — the enormous product of the Mexican silver mines having been sufficient to supply the metal needed not only for the current coins of the Republic, but for the large numbers which have been exported to China, and to the Spanish possessions in the East Indies and in the Pacific Islands. Notwithstanding the United States Trade Dollars were somewhat heavier, and at least of equal fineness, they did not succeed in displacing the Mexican Dollars in those countries. In the Philippines our new coinage has driven out the Spanish and Mexican silver; the result in China is watched with interest, for the new silver coins which the Chinese Mint has begun to strike, as yet have not won popularity. Whether the "New China" of which we are hearing so much, as coming to the front under Japanese guidance, will welcome a national coinage of silver is still a question.

The new Mexican two-cent pieces are ready for issue, but the Government is desirous of retiring the bulk of the old Centavos before the new coins are put into circulation; this is a slow process, since they are scattered throughout the country, being held much as cash are in China, by the poorer classes, and like the Chinese peasantry, the people seem reluctant to give up their use. It is curious to observe in this connection that the demand for copper for the new Chinese coinage is so great that it has held up the price of this metal in spite of the large increase in production, and in the face of prophetic warnings against "frenzied financiers."

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has had a very successful year. The meetings have been well attended, and the exhibitions and discussions, etc., have been full of interest. The opening of the year was not free from solicitude on the part of some of the members, because of the resignation of the President and some of the other officers, who had been desirous that the Society should be united with the New York Historical Society, and when this plan was voted to be inadvisable, nineteen members withdrew. This, with an unusual number of deaths, led to energetic efforts on the part of those who had determined that the identity of the Society should be maintained, and its special work continued. The result has evidently been very satisfactory. The largest number of names upon the rolls previous to the movement to consolidate was 207; in April last, as we learn from the Secretary, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, twenty-five new members were elected, and there were further accessions in May. At the close of the season, in June, the membership had increased to 225 or more; the permanent funds of the Society amounted to \$11,777.53, and there was also a cash balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$670.50.

The Society's Cabinet has received some valuable gifts. Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., a former President, has presented the Society with 500 pieces, 16 in gold and 152 in silver, and sixty or more were received from other sources, as reported by the Curator, Mr. William Poillon. Mr. Dascomb, the Librarian, also reports that seventy-one books and pamphlets have been given to that department. A new volume of Proceedings is in press. It would seem therefore, that there was no ground for any fear that the Society's usefulness in its particular lines of work had ceased.